REMINISCENCES CONNECTED WITH THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The first Executive session of the Senate was held on the 25th May, 1789. The first business submitted by President WASHINGTON related to treaties with the Northern tribes of Indians and these Northwest of the Ohio.

A convention between the King of France and the United States in regard to the functions and prerogatives of consuls, &c. was also submitted.

Mr. JEFFERSON desiring to return, WM. SHORT, Esq. was nominated on the 16th June, and confirmed as Minister to France on the 17th June, 1789.

Among the nominations advised and consented to on the 20th August, 1789, was that of ARTHUR Sr. CLAIR to be Governor of the Western Territory. The same gentleman was nominated by President ADAMS on the 1st January, 1798, to be Governor of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio for another period established by law, and was confirmed on the 12th January, 1798. It will be remembered that he was dismissed from office by President JEFFERSON on the 22d day of November, 1802, for language considered disrespectful to the Congress of the United States in asserting the doctrine of Territorial sovereignty.

On the 21st of August, 1789, the Senate adopted the following resolution as to the mode of communication proper to be pursued between the Presideat of the United States and the Senate in the formation of treaties and making appointments to offices:

"Resolved. That when nominations shall be made i writing by the President of the United States to the Senate a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate manimously direct otherwise, for taking them into conmideration. That when the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as at the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. That when the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place the President of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the Senate. That all questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the answering, viva voce, ay or no."

And on the same day the PRESIDENT gave notice that he would meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, at half-past 11 o'clock to-morrow, to advise with them on the terms of the treaty to be negotiated with the Southern Indians.

Accordingly the President entered the Sende chamber on the 22d August, 1789, attended by Gen. Knox, and laid before the Senate a statement of facts in regard to the Indians, the first paragraph of which suggested that-

"To conciliate the powerful tribes of Indians in the Southern district, probably amounting to 14,000 fighting men, and to attach them firmly to the United States, may be regarded as highly worthy of the serious attention of

It was agreed subsequently to appropriate the sum of twenty thousand dollars to a treaty with the Creek Indians at the discretion of the President.

On the 11th September, 1789, the President nobe Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, since that period. which, with other nominations, was confirmed.

On the 24th September the President nominated for the Supreme Court of the United States the folland; and John Blair, of Virginia, Associate Judges.

Among the Attorneys of the United States District Courts nominated on that day was JOHN MAR-SHALL, of Virginia, afterwards the Chief Justice

ROBERT H. HARRISON, one of the Associate Carolina, was nominated for the vacancy on the 8th February, 1790.

On the 25th of September, 1789, the President nominated and the Senate confirmed THOMAS JEF-FERSON as Secretary of State, EDMUND RANDOLPH as Attorney General, and SAMUEL OSGOOD as Postmaster General.

On the 21st of May, 1790, President WASHING-TON nominated Mr. DE POIERY, Secretary to Gen. LAFAYETTE, for a brevet commission, saying :

"At present he is an officer in the French Nations Guards, and solicits a brevet commission from the United States of America. I am authorized to add that, while the compliance will involve no expense on our part, it will be particularly grateful to that friend of America, the Marquis de Lafayette."

The consent of the Senate was given and the commission issued.

On the 7th June, 1790, the President nominated the following persons to fill offices established by law within the Territory of the United States south of the River Ohio : WILLIAM BLOUNT to be Governor; DAVID CAMPBELL and JOHN McNAIRY to be Judges ; and DANIEL SMITH to be Secretary.

On the 17th June, 1790, the Senate considered and adopted the following resolution, after rejecting one proposing to limit appointments to citizens of the United States except in special cases of urgent

" Resolved. That it may be expedient to advise and consent to the appointment of foreigners to the offices of Consuls or Vice-Consuls for the United States."

And thereupon several nominations of foreigners

were confirmed. On the 17th January, 1791, President WASH-INGTON communicated a complimentary letter from adhere to the high church dogmas. The laity appear to be almost as decidedly high church; and it was probably the King of France, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. JEFFERSON from the French Court.as character to secure a dishop that induced many of them to abandon the high-church candidate, Dr. Vinton, Minister Plenipotentiary, in which it was remarked and join the clergy in the election of Dr. Potter. The that "the manner in which he conducted himself

On the 31st of October, 1791, THOMAS JOHNSON, of Maryland, was nominated as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of John Rutledge, resigned.

and THOMAS PINOKNEY, of South Carolina, as Minister at London.

For several days the Senate discussed the ques-For several days the Senate discussed the ques-tion whether it would be for the interest of the be necessary to take any security."

United States to appoint Ministers Plenipotentiary to reside permanently at foreign Courts; but, finally, on the 12th January, 1792, both of the above nominations were confirmed.

On the 11th April, 1792, the Senate confirmed the nomination of ANTHONY WAYNE to be a Major General in the Army, in the place of Arthur St. Clair, resigned.

On the 16th April, 1792, the nomination of JAMES WILKINSON as Brigadier General was

On the 8th May, 1792, the Senate agreed to the proposition to authorize the President to conclude a treaty of peace with the Government of Algiers, at an expense not exceeding forty thousand dollars, paid at the signature, and twenty-five thousand to be paid annually afterwards during the continuance of the treaty. It was also provided that the President should pay to Algiers, for the ransom of thirteen Americans in captivity there, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

The annual tribute was continued until the 3d March, 1815, when war was declared against

In his Message to Congress on the subject, dated February 23d, 1815, recommending war, President MADISON referred to hostile proceedings on the part of the Dey of Algiers against the Consul-General of the United States, and to "acts of more overt and direct warfare against the citizens of the United States trading in the Mediterranean, some of whom were still detained in captivity." War was accord ingly declared; and, in addition to the employment of the public vessels of the United States, privateers were authorized.

The National Intelligencer of the 7th March, 1815, referring to the causes of the war, stated that when "a person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavor ing to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captives in Algiers, for whom he was authorized to give a ransom not exceeding \$3,000 per man, the Dey of Algiers replied that not for two millions of dollars would be SELL HIS AMERI-

Com. DECATUR was dispatched to Algiers to pay TRIBUTE in cannon balls, which he used with good effect. Com. BAINBRIDGE, with a squadron, was presence or absence of the President of the United States; sent to Tripoli; but Com. DECATUR had adjusted and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by the differences in that quarter, receiving payment for aggressions and releasing the captives.

> On the 2d September, 1815, news was received in Washington of a Treaty of Peace concluded with the Dey of Algiers, dictated by Com. DECATUR, after the signal defeat of the Algerine squadron. The Commodore's letters, off Gibraltar, Carthagena, and Cape Palos, gave the details of the action. An Algerine frigate, of 46 guns, commanded by Rais Hammida, who bore the title of admiral, was captured, with 406 prisoners, including the wounded. About thirty men were killed and thrown overboard. An Algerine brig of 22 guns and 180 men was afterwards captured. The Algerine admiral killed by Decatur was said to have been a Scotchman of the name of Lyle.

In the Treaty, dated 30th June, 1815, it was stipulated that no presents or tribute were in future to be paid by the United States to the Dev of Algiers, and all captives were to be delivered up. minated ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York, to There has been no trouble with the Barbary Powers

"HIGH CHURCH" AND "LOW CHURCH."

A correspondent writes that, in paragraphs relative to Justice; John Rutledge, of South Carolina; Jas.

Wilson, of Pennsylvania; William Cushing, of Massachusetts; Robert H. Harrison, of Marytempt at an answer in a secular pa e brief and imperfect.

Those who are familiar with the history of England will remember that King James II. was a Catholic, and, in consequence of his troubles with his Protestant subjects, was deposed, and was succeeded by William and Mary. Many members of the Church of England who had taken the oath of allegiance to James considered it unlawful to withdraw their fealty to him during his Judges, having resigned, JAMES IREDELL, of North lifetime, and refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary., To such a number of epithets were applied; among which were Non-jurors, Jacobites, and High Churchmen. Non-jurors means literally persons unwilling to take an oath; Jacobites is derived from Jaco bus, the Latin for James, and means the followers of James; High Churchmen is an epithet applied more particularly to those who reverence the authority of the hops and clergy as of divine institution; who adhere to the opinion that their bishops may trace a regular succession from the apostles down. High Churchmen also adhere with great tensoity to the letter of the rubrics and canons of the church. Low Churchmen are those who profess to hold religious forms and ceremonies in low estimation, and to hold quite independent of external

observance the spiritual value of christian ordinances. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of other bishops, were deprived of their sees in consequence of refusing to take the oath of allegiance to William and in Scotland, and their separation from the Church of England went no further than as it affected their allegiance. The non-jurors continued to pray for James and the Stuart family; and it was not till the accession of George III. that the cause of their separation from the

Church of England became removed. Of the four first bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, one (Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut,) received consecration at the hands of the non-juring bishops of Scotland, and the other three from Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the successor in direct line of Tillotson, who succeeded the deposed San croft. There was now every prospect that the feud which had disturbed the Church of England for a century would be extended to this country. By the exertion of wise and good men, conspicuous among whom was the late Bishop Parker, of Massachusetts, such a calamity was prevented. A bishop who had received consecration from the Archbishop of Canterbury was induced to unite juring bishops in the consecration of Dr. Bass, the first

hop of Massachusetts. The terms "high church" and "low church" still retain their original meaning, and have decided adherents in this country. The leading "high churchmen" Bishops Whittingham, of Maryland, and Doane, of New Jersey; the leading "low churchman" is Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who has been denounced as "little better

than a Presbyterian."

In the Diocese of New York the majority of the clergy only their desire to secure a bishop that induced many o atter, however, is by no means a "low-churchman," as he has been styled in many quarters. On the contrary, during his residence with us has merited our estend toward peace," his administration, however, will be likely to receive the cordial support of churchmen of all classes throughout the length and breadth of the diocese.

JUDICIAL DECISION ON A BAD DINNER .- The late Judge On the same day Timothy Pickering was nominated to be Postmaster General, in place of Samuel Osgood, resigned.

On the 22d December, 1791, President Wash-Ington nominated Governeur Morris, of New York, as Minister for the United States at Paris, and Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, as the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the court adjourned. As the bearders finished their dinner Judge Dooly rose from the table and in a solemn manner addressed the clerk. "Mr. table and in a solemn manner addressed the clerk. Clerk," said he, "dismiss the hog upon his recognizances until the first day of next court. He has attended so until the first day of next court.

New York Express.

RECOVERY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. That America has contributed most successfully to the recovery of Ireland from that at one time hopeless state of depression, disorganization, and degradation

which made her once the curse and the shame of England is a fact that will now admit of no dispute. America has offered an asylum to her redundant population, without which, it is more than probable, her recovery, or any advance towards it, could never have been effected. During the last seven years this country has been receiv. ng the poor Irish at the rate of about 220,000 a year. bout a million and a half of her population has, during About a million and a half of her population has, during that short period, found a home in our happier land—of that very population which could scarcely find subsistence of any kind in their own country, and which was felt as an incubus, and did indeed constitute a canker upon the United Kingdom. We gave them liberty, protection, and a comfortable livelihood—blessings to which they had, in a great measure, been strangers all their lives before. We afforded them the opportunity not only of helping themselves, but of assisting also their poor relations and friends whom they had left behind. The amount of money sent back from this country to Ireland by her poor emigrants for the assistance of their connexions there is one of the most striking phenomena which her strange case presents. It is ascertained, through the medium of Anglo-American banking-houses, that from the year 1848 to 1853 the amount has gone on gradually the year 1848 to 1853 the amount has gone on gradually increasing from about two millions and a half to upwards of eleven millions of dollars a year! A return now be-fore us makes a total of £4,351,000 sterling for that period; the amount for the last year alone of the return being £1,404,000 sterling, or upwards of seven millions of dollars. Thus, in five years, have these poor people been able to save out of their earnings and send back to the old country about twenty-one millions and three-quarters of dollars. A calculation has been made that, supposing these sums to have been sent over by the emigrants of six months or twelve months' previous dates, it amounts to about twenty dollars transmitted by each emigrant—a sum quite sufficient, with that which is known to be transmitted by private hands, to defray the whole cost of emigration; so that America, not Ireland, practically pays the expenses of Irish emigration to the United States. Thus, in a two-fold degree, are we aid. United States. Thus, in a two-fold degree, are we aiding in the recovery of Ireland from the sad condition into

Not that we would join in the indiscriminate clamor against England, as the oppressor and degrader of Ire-land. England, it is true, has, in former times, by no means been faultless in her conduct towards Ireland. Still there were great allowances to be made and many provocations to be considered. The Irish themselves have been the direct enemies of Ireland. We know from our own experience of them in this country how difficult and overpowered by a calmer, quieter, and more self-disciplined people. How much greater, then, may we not reasonably suppose the difficulty to have been when they were a people by themselves, and were placed un-der the thraldom moreover of a religious system which set them against the Government and against the laws ander which they lived?

The British Legislature and Government have, within the last few years, been doing great things for the regeneration of Ireland. They have effected, for instance, imcountry by the drainage of lands. They have further aided naterially in developing the resources of the country by the dredging, deepening, widening, and straightening of rivers, the formation of harbors, docks, and piers, and the construction of various useful public buildings. Upon all these objects the public money of England has been liberally expended by the Imperial Government. Loans from the same source have also been freely granted for land improvements of every kind; that is to say, when a land-owner has desired to improve his estate, either by thorough draining, by subsoiling, by farm yards, or any other outward and visible means, but has not had the capital required, he has been enabled to borrow from the Board of Works, under certain arrangements for the ultimate return of the loan, with interest. Upon internal mate return of the loan, with interest. Upon internal nature above a million and a half sterling has already en expended; and, where private property is benefit ed, the owner pays back a fixed proportion in half-yearly instalments, in periods varying from twelve to twenty-

All these improvements, however, would have failed to have their full effect upon the condition of Ireland, but for another important public measure, the Encumbered were grievously encumbered; and not only so, but there ence from hand to hand, so as to rid them of such encumrances. If an encumbered land owner wished to sell his estate to a capitalist, there were legal difficulties in the way which virtually disabled him from so doing, and thus the country suffered. But by the act in ques-tion commissioners are appointed and empowered to conduct the operations of sale and transfer and the rid-dance of every burden and obstruction. The act has been in operation for about four years, and already have its commissioners effected the sales of estates, or leases, burdened with encumbrances, to the extent of between thirty and forty millions of pounds sterling. The lands who have set vigorously to work to improve them, and have obtained bona fide capable and enterprising tenants, and thereby broken up that whole vicious system of subletting and pauper-farming which has long been the bane of Ireland. Colonies of indolent squatters and other look about them—a necessity which has doubtless contri-buted in no slight degree to swell the tide of emigration te this country. The value of these farms has already ncreased amazingly, and their increasing produce is

increased amazingly, and their increasing produce is rapidly enriching the country.

Nor are the material improvements of Ireland by any means confined to the cultivation of the land. The mineral wealth, coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, is being rapidly developed; her staple, manufacture of flax, in spinning or weaving, is being vastly extended; her fisheries are beginning to be more carefully attended to; and her imports as well as her exports are now becoming much more considerable, and affording better evidence of the successful results of an advancing productive in-dustry. Not only the art and industry, but the general trade of the country were much assisted by the Dublin Exhibition last year. That interesting enterprise at once raised the spirit of the nation, which was itself a great gain; and its beneficial effects are now assuming a settled and permanent form. The railways, too, of Ireland, are affording facilities for intercourse and traffic which give an impetus to every thing else, and thus contribute a most important share in the general improvement.

And when, in addition to all this, we find that it is not dustrially merely, not simply in her material interests, as her agriculture, her manufactures, her commerce, that as her agriculture, her manufactures, her commerce, that Ireland is improving, but also in her political, moral, and social interests, we think it is not too much to hope that at last her national regeneration has in good earnest begun. America, we repeat, has had much to do with it. The very circumstance of the greater freedom of action and finer field of enterprise here having drawn off so many of her turbulent spirits and extracted so much of her discontent is of immense advantage to her. In pro-portion, therefore, as Ireland advances in prosperity should be the feeling of gratitude of the United Kingdom the United States.

NIL DESPERANDUM .- While there is life there is hope, is an old adage, and it is sometimes curiously illustrated. Persons given up to die are often saved by the superior energy of a nurse who has hope, but many keep off the king of terrors, for a time at least, by their superior de-termination. Old Major Dash, who won his brevet in the war of 1812, was suddenly taken down with the cholera. It was at the time of its first appearance on this continent, and our physicians had very little experience. The Major sank rapidly, and a consultation was called. Several doctors, after "putting their heads tocalled. Several doctors, after "putting their heads together," came to the conclusion that the patient was fatally
sick, past recovery. No one, however, would make the
announcement; when the Major, suspecting the case,
turned to A young doctor present and said: "What is the
report?" "That you can't live." "Not a chance?"
asked the Major with severity ""Not a chance?" report?" "That you can't live." "Not a chance?" asked the Major with severity. "Yes," continued young hopeful; "just one chance in a hundred thousand." "Then, why the — don't you work away on that chance?" returned the major with a voice of thunder. The hint was taken and the invincible soldier was saved The white hairs and the glistening sword of this old sol-dier waved along the victorious lines of our troops in Mexico; but he at last had to yield to a foe, if not more courageous, yet more insatiable, and he now sleeps upon his native banks of the Hudson.

THREE PERSONS KILLED .- A telegraphic despatch to the Richmond Bulletin, dated at Lynchburg, October 4th, gives some particulars of a dreadful occurrence on the South-Side Railroad on Tuesday night. It appears that an obstruction had been placed across the track at the bridge over Archer's creek by some persons unknown, and on the arrival of the train at that point a concussion and on the arrival of the train at that pent a concussion took place which caused the bridge to give way. The locomotive was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of about forty feet, instantly killing three of the hands employed on the train.

Mr. Grongs W. Green, a banker, has been committed islands of Lake Winnipisseegee on the 24th instant. A to jail at Chicago on a charge of having poisoned his wife with strychnine. The evidence thus far produced against him, taken before a coroner's jury, is circumstantial and ex-parte.

WHY EPIDEMICS RAGE AT NIGHT.

It was in one night that four thousand pe ed of the plague in London. It was by night that the army of Sennacharib was destroyed. Both in England and on the continent a large portion of cholera cases in its several forms have been observed to have occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. The danger of exposure to the night air has been a theme of physicians from time immemorial; but it is remarkable that they have never to alled in the side of above. sicians from time immemorial; but it is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to ac-

ount for the fact.

It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground nust always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter given out from the skin and delete-rious gases, such as carbonic acid gas, the product of respiration, and sulphuretted hydrogen, the product of the sewers. In the day gases and various substances of all kinds rise in the air by the rarefaction of the heat. At night, when this rarefaction leaves, they fall by an increase of gravity, if imperfectly nixed with the atmosphere; while the gases evolved during the night, instead of ascending, remain at nearly the same level. It is known that carbonic soid gas at a low temperature partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid that it may be

its tendency is towards the floor or the bed of the sleeper in cold and unventilated rooms.

At Hamburg the slarm of cholers at night in some parts of the city was so great that many refused to go to bed, lest they should be attacked unawares in their sleep. Sitting up they probably kept their stoves or open fires burning for the sake of warmth, and that warmth gives the expansion to any deleterious gases present, which would best promote their escape and promote their dilu-tion in the atmosphere. The means of safety were then unconsciously assured. At Sierra Leone the natives have a practice in the sickly season of keeping fires constantly burning in their huts at night, assigning that the fires kept away the evil spirits, to which, in their ignorance, they attributed the fever and ague. Latterly Europeans have begun to adopt the same practice, and those wh have tried it assert that they have now entire immunity from the tropical fevers to which they were formerly sub-

In the epidemics of the middle ages fires used to lighted in the streets for the purification of the air, and in the plague of London in 1685 fires in the streets were at one time kept burning incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm of rain. Latterly trains of gunpowder have been fired and cannon discharged for the same object; but it is obvious that these measures, although sound in principle, must necessarily, out of doors, be on too small a scale, as measured against an ocean of atmospheric air, to produce any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the case is different. It is quite possible to heat room sufficiently to produce a rarefaction and consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain, and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night which comes in contact with the lungs of the person sleeping .- Westminster Review.

EPIDEMICS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Medical News of the 15th instan publishes an account of a meeting of the Physico Med-cal Society of that city, at which several physicians related the results of their experience in regard to the diseases of yellow fever and cholera. Among others, Dr. Thomas Hunt made some interesting remarks relative to the visit of yellow fever to that city during the present season. After alluding to the first appearance of the disease and remarking that it had visited every section of the city, he observed that the origin of the yellow fever has always been independent of contagion, and that it generally originates and is most fatal in low, damp, filthy, and crowded localities. New Orleans, he said, was particularly liable to its invasions from the fact that it was built on alluvial soil; its streets not properly graded; many of its lots frequently covered with stagmant water from which foul gases arose; that the scavengers' deposites were made in the immediate vicinity of the city; and that the drainage was very imperfect. He re marked that the abominable condition of the levee, streets and lots could not fail to engender and spread disease. It was idle, he said, to talk of the importation of yellow fever from abroad when there existed causes sufficient to

Dr. FENNER, another physician, stated that in the oth yellow fever and cholera had attacked the same pa At the outset the patient presented all the symptoms of yellow fever, but on the second or third day the cholera set in, and the patient seldom survived the combined attack of two such formidable diseases.

On the 21st instant the yellow fever still continued its tims to the disease. The cholera also prevailed to a con-siderable extent, and the heavy rains of the four previous days had much augmented the amount of sick

THE MASTODONS OF NEW YORK.

A statement in this paper, copied from the Albany Register of the 26th, and purporting to come from an authentic source, to the effect that the bones of a mastodon had been discovered in a spot near Poughkeepsie and that Prof. Monss, the inventor of the electric telegraph, was engaged in the work of their reconstruction the story was founded. The truth of the matter is this: Some two weeks ago some laborers, in digging, three miles east of Poughkeepsie, accidentally disinterred a large bone, which was decided to be one of the vertebræ of a mastodon. A scientific gentleman who was presen at the discovery desired to continue the examinations in order to obtain the complete skeleton, but was prevented in consequence of the rapid filling up of the trench with water, the ground in that neighborhood being very marshy. An expenditure of four hundred dollars would be necessary to drain the land sufficiently to allow of further operations. When that sum shall be raised, Prof. Morse has volunteered his valuable assistance in disinterring and putting together the remains of the Pough-keepsie megatherium, if any such creature should turn

the explorer for his expense and trouble is more than The region along the banks of the Hudson, above the highland, appears to have been a favorite locality for these gigantic quadrupeds. Indeed, it was here that the first evidences of the existence of their remains on this continent were procured. Godman, the late American naturalist, informs us that as early as 1712 a letter from Dr. Mather to Dr. Woodward was published in the Philo-sophical Transactions, announcing that some teeth and bones of monstrous size had been discovered at Albany; and in 1801, eighty-nine years afterwards, the first skele and in 1997, eighty-line years acts wanderful animal was ton known in modern times of this wonderful animal was disentembed on the shores of the Hudson, about eighty

Rembrandt Peale has written a minute account of the eresting to the scientific world. A German farmer 1799, living in the vicinity of Newburgh, while digging a marl pit came upon a number of bones, which, on account of their remarkable size, he preserved in his garret or granary, where they were sometimes visited by the curious. Fortunately Mr. C. W. Peale was able to buy these fragments, which went a good way towards consti-tuting an entire skeleton. For three months the father and son, with numerous workmen and expensive machinery, patiently pursued their excavations over an area of many square miles. Sometimes two hundred laborers were employed simultaneously. The narrative of the excitements and the discouragements incident to their toils is of deep interest, but too detailed for extended quotation. When their success was finally crowned by the long-sought and long-deferred discovery of the enormous under-jaw, "the unconscious woods," says Rembrandt Peale, "echoed with repeated huzzahs, which could not have been more animated if every tree had participated in the joy. 'Gracious God, what a jaw! How many animals have been crushed by it?" was the exclamation of all. A fresh supply of grog went round, and the hearty fellows, covered with mud, continued the search with increasing vigor." Thus terminated this strange and laborious campaign of three months. "Our venera-ble relics," says the narrator, "were carefully packed up bade adieu to the valleys and stupendous mountains of Shawangunk." From the bones thus obtained two skeleous mountains of tons, nearly perfect, were framed, the summit of the head and the end of the tail in each case being the only de-

There is, therefore, reason to suppose that a similar result might attend further experiments of the same kind in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie. All that is wanting, probably, is a subscription for the small amount which we have mentioned to add another to the scant collection now existing of these memorials of an age anterior to the periods of authentic history. But if there be not scientific enthusiasm and enterprise enough to accomplish the undertaking we may presume it will prove an inviting speculation to the showman.—N. Y. Ev. Post

GURNING ACCIDENTS .- Dr. JOHN W. SHIELDS, & Young physician of Frederick, (Md.) accidentally killed himsel on Tuesday last by the discharge of his own gun whils on a gunning excursion. The Frederick Herald speaks of him as a young gentleman of great promise.

A fatal gunning accident occurred on one of the islands of Lake Winnipisseogee on the 24th instant

REMINISCENCES OF THE LIFE OF A MERCHANT.

VINCENT NOLTE, OF EUROPE AND AMBRICA. Mr. Vincent Nolth resides in Hamburgh, and was seventy-five years of age last November. He is a German by descent, was born at Leghorn, in Italy, and is a citizen of the United States. He has lived in Leghorn, Trieste, and Venice, in Nantes, Paris, Amsterdam, London, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. How many times he has crossed the Atlantic we are afraid to say. As he left his birth-place in his ninth year, his wanderings have lasted for some sixty years, during which the longest period of abode in any one place seems to have been his residence at New Orleans. Mr. Vincente Nolte saw Bonanarie at Lephorn, after Arcole, in 1796, and he saw naparte at Leghorn, after Arcole, in 1796, and he saw Wellington and the allies at Paris in 1815. He fought ander Jackson at New Orleans in 1814, and was with

Lafayette in Paris during the revolution of 1830. He sailed down the Ohio and Mississippi in flatboats in the winter of 1811, and he sailed down the Danube, through the Turkish Principalities, to Odessa, in 1841.

At the invitation of Fulton he was present at the starting of the Clermont on its trial trip to Albany; saw it move straight out into the middle of the river, hover round in a circle trice and movements. kes so nearly of the nature of a numeric many oured out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of one vessel into another. It rises at the shipwrecked on the Carysfort Reef, off the coast of rio-control out of of rio-control out

Mr. Nolte has been a merchant; the "giant of cotton speculation" at New Orleans; a contractor for supplying uskets for the French army; the mercantile ager Cubs and the United States of the house of Hope & Co., of Amsterdam; an agent of the Barings; an operator in of Amsterdam; an agent of the Barings; an operator in stocks; a translator of manuscripts at Venice; a member of the company of the Tresor de Numismatique et de Glyptique; a writer en finance; an editor. He stood in business relations with, he enjoyed the acquaintance of most of the great men of "high finance" of the last half century—with the Barings, Labouchere, Hottinguer, Lafitte, and the great financier of the Empire, Ouvrard.

In his wanderings everywhere Mr. Noite seems always to have had the luck to get there in the nick of time to see somebody or something of interest. It sometimes

see somebody or something of interest. It sometimes happens with persons of vivid imagination that in old age what they have seen becomes mixed up with what they have heard described, and which they picture to themselves in such lively colors that they think of it and describe it as actually witnessed by themselves. We do not know that this has been the case with Mr. Nolte. Certain it is that so crowded with great events and move-ments, military, civil, financial, and industrial, have the ments, military, civit, financial, and industrial, have the last fifty years been, that the man who spent his time in wandering up and down on the face of the earth, as it was Mr. Nolte's fortune to do, could not fail to see much if he had a seeing eye. This qualification he was far ors, from lacking. Versatile and vivacious, quick to think and quick to act, a ready reader of men's faces and thoughts, Nolte was the very man to seek such adventures and to describe them.

He says there is Italian blood in his veins, and those who read his life will agree with him in thinking it likely.

His memoirs remind us constantly of that other Italian, Benvenuto Cellini, and may take their place by the side of the ordinary line, and prepares us for something in-teresting because unique; it implies simplicity of a cer-tain kind, and an open frankness.

We have few English autobiographies. If this fact in-

dicates a national trait, it does not necessarily imply a national defect of character. It is not always the qualities we most admire in the man which make him in as in his autobiography. The simplicity of egotism, loquacious vanity, make very pleasant reading, but not often a pleasant companion or friend. What a fund of entertainment there is in Madame D'Arblay's Diary and Letters! Yet how full of the vivacious vanity of the author of Evelina! Who would strike out a page of Boswell's Johnson? Yet what page of the whole book is not marked with the Dostor's impressioners and Bosyn's obmarked with the Doctor's imperiousness and Bozzy's ob-

Mr. Nolte in 1853 published in German his account of his experiences and adventures in the multifarious ca-pacities he has filled and the countries he has lived in. The English translation of his memoirs (if a translation) is well done, and is an excellent specimen of easy col-loquial English. As Mr. Nolte is equally at home in the languages as well as among the people of Germany, France, and England and America, we do not see why he could not furnish us with the English original as well What was it that sent this man thus wandering over

the earth? The spirit of mercantile speculation; speculation, we say, not the narrow spirit of the tradesman who contents himself with being the mere channel, the conduit pipe through which supplies pass from producer to consumer. On such small spirits Mr. Vincent Nolte quite looks down. "What is usually understood," says he "by the word merchant is simply the factor of sales and purchases. This man, no matter how extended his trade, remains what in the mercantile categories of And the use of this spirit, when kept subordinate to his actual clearly known means, which requires from him a prevision and observation of all possible results that draws me nearer in affinity to Him. may occur, is what procures for him a character for be the heavens by night but a plane s

Mr. Noite seems to have felt no doubt of his possessing this true mercantile spirit in a large degree, what-ever doubts his narrative may leave on the reader's mind on this point. Accordingly his life has been one series less speculations, his chief, most successful, but ultimately disastrous, operations being in the cotton market of New Orleans. There can be no doubt that Mr. Nolte had some talent and a real intense love for mercantile speculations. It is, we think, a great mistake to attribute the devotion to business of many merchants who, even after acquiring fortune, seem fastened by a kind money. The force of old habit in part, but chiefly a real love, a natural or acquired taste for the combinations and the salculations, the wide-reaching views, the uncertainties, and the triumphs of mercantile life, is what takes many an aged merchant from what we call the enjoyment of his money, and keeps him busy in making more.

There is, no doubt, a genius for mercantile speculation, just as there is for the combination and managure of forces in the field for art for enthersity.

rees in the field, for art, for authorship. The merchant erects a fortune as the builder builds a ship, and takes the same pride in seeing it gradually rise, in noble proortions, the work of patient industry, of wise foresight, of knowledge, and of study. To set down the sordid love of money as the leading motive of a life like that of Astor or Girard, or even such a nomade as Vincent Nolte, is utterly to mistake the character of such men. We would not be understood as justifying an inordinate devotion to business. That it cramps and distorts the character; that it unfits for many other and eyen higher enjoyments and employments of life and the society of families and friends, is no less true, no more true of this than of any other disproportionately developed taste or faculty. And yet, if any thing very great is to be looked for on earth, it must be at the expense of very great effort. So said the ancients; and we do not know that modern wisdom has found out the contrary. Mr. Vincent Nolte thinks he would have made a painter, because he had, he says, a powerful imagination, diligence, and perseverance; but he began life as a clerk in the house of Otto Franck & Co., at Leghorn, in 1795, while drawing caricatures, the theatres, dress, and flirtation formed his real occupation. His tailor's bill at the end of a year presented the "not in-considerable sum total twelve coats of all colors and twenty-two pairs of hose and pantaloons, which were just then coming into fashion." The expenses of this rather fast life for a youth of sixteen were defrayed in a manner which Mr. Nolte relates with delicious naivete, a commu-nicative simplicity which marks the whole book, and which paints the author for you as vividly as he paints

"I sauntered about, made sketches of the French soldiery "I sauntered about, made sketches of the French soldiery and the street groups, invented all kinds of follies to pass away the time, and spent considerable sums of money. Antonio Antoni, the old cashier of our establishment, had too much respect for the son of his former master and the nephew of his present one to deny me anything; so he gave me all I asked, and that he had a good reason for so doing and for keeping me in a good humor was afterwards made manifest by the circumstance that, through my uncle's negligence in looking after the books and asking for a yearly balance-sheet, the said books remained four years in arrear.

ooking after the books and asking for a yearly balance-sheet, the said books remained four years in arrear.

"When, at length, by the advice of one of our two book-keepers, an Englishman, named Henry Betts, an attempt was made to regulate our accounts, a gradual peculation of about sixty thousand pezza in the four years was discovered. The sixty thousand perm in the four years was discovered. The other book-keeper was a brother of the unfaithful cashier, and the embezziement was thus easily explained."

From Leghorn Mr. Nolte removed to Hamburgh and nters his father's house, the failure of which again led to change of residence, and he obtained a situation in the house of A. M. Labouchere and Troteau, at Nantes. It was through Mr. Labouchere that he became connected with the house of Hope & Co., by which he was sent upon an important meanting. an important mercantile mission to the United States. His duties required his residence at New Orleans, where Mr. Nolte remained for many years during the most prosperous or least disastrous period of his unfortunate, yet not unhappy life. He could bear adversity better than prosperity. Mr. Baring said of him, and in fact his fund of animal spirits and vitality made this man (in no very lofty sense) "superior to his accidents."

D. O. HARE, Engraver.
State, County, and Corporation Scale. Presses furnished.

EDUCATION.

POR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES "Weave the warp and weave the woof, The winding-sheet of wit and sense; Dull garment of defensive proof 'Gainst all that doth not gather pence.

If our worthy old acquaintance, Oldbuck, of the "As tiquary," were living and observing in our times, we are disposed to think that he would find wider range for ippies than the High street of his neighboring village, and that his anathema upon the utilitarian ten-dencies of the age would not be confined to the community of Fairport, where he imagined his appearance, with a bale of linen under his arm, would make him an object of more interested observation than if he displayed on his finger the rare and antique cameo his nephew Hector had brought him from Egypt. We confess ourselves to be often of his opinion when we look abroad and perceive how much more regard is paid to matter than to mind; how many more worshippers there are of Mammon than of the Muses; how subservient genius has become to usefulness, and the coinage of the brain less current than that of the mint; the latter having universal circulation, while the former is restricted to the few, and has little or no value on the mart or in places where men most con_

We sometimes bend ourselves to the melancholy endeavor to discover why moral and mental progress do not keep pace with material improvement; why the useful continues to occupy an undue proportion of consideration. while the intellectual, the ideal, and the spiritual are still confined to a class, certainly not increasing in the the same ratio of augmentation with such as make wealth their object and worldly advancement their idol. Might we not go further, and point to communities in which encouragement to the latter is in inverse proportion to devotion to the former; where fine houses, fine dresses, fine furniture, and fine equipages betoken care for the body and pride of substance; while the mind, like the humble dependant in the household of the great, is consigned to obscurity, or comes in for a sort of second course of such lenten fare as is left unappropriated by appetites which, having been gratified with solids, are fain to abandon what, in the language of gastronomists, are considered the hors d'œuvres to those whose propessor are considered the hors d'auvres to these whose propen-sities are rather for the delicate than for the gross? We acknowledge to be often struck, and we must add

We acknowledge to be often struck, and we must add saddeaed; by the indifference we daily witness on this subject. We hear continually of schemes for the promotion of what may be called our physical prosperity—to give facility and comfort to locomotion, to add dollar to dollar, acre to acre, and tenement to tenement; to increase the products of the field and to replenish the warehouse—but little or nothing of projects for the expansion of intellect or for moral diffusion. We are, as Caxon says, in the volume we have referred to thatchers. Benvenuto Cellini, and may take their place by the side of his in that most interesting and instructive branch of literature, that most peculiar and, in some respects, most valuable class of books, autobicgraphy. The very fact of a man's writing his own life indicates a character out of the ordinary line, and prepares us for something inthe structure to nobler purposes. We would force men to be sober, but do not afford then the means of becoming wise; we close the bar-room, but do not open the lyceum. We strike at vicious enjoyments, but where are the rational that should supplant them to satisfy the necessity for recreation, as much a part of our nature as the desire for food? We have penalties for vice, but where the incentives to merit other than that which too often owes its success to means education would teach us to disdain. We have colleges without discipline or restraint, households without authority, children withou obedience, servants who are masters, and slaves inoited to rebel. And can we, in this social chaos, expect the lamp of learning to emit other than a feeble ray, or the cause of science to have other than timid and misgiving votaries? Alas, for the classic page, where consideration dates only from the ledger! Alas, for the fine arts, where interest is umpire between them and the mechanical! Alas, for the refinements of life and of literature, where the pursuit of them is an offence to popular prejudice and an impediment to public favor! Alas, for morality where "wealth makes the man and want of it the

Education! Oh, who can number its blessings and commemorate its advantages! Not I, who have neglected opportunities for its attainment few men have enjoyed, and who yet owe to it the only element of happ crooked fortune could not reach to impair. It is my solace in sorrow, my companion in solitude, my resource in embarrassment, my wealth in poverty, my sustaining friend at all times. It enables me to reanimate the images of the past; to make again tangible pleasures which, when they cease to be substantial, ignorance consigns to oblivion. It is my purveyor of promise in the future, for without it my Bible would be a blank and the south Germany, particularly in Austria, is called a wholesale tradesman; he is but a tradesman, and not a merchant in the true spirit of that word. It is the speculative spirit alone which marks the real merchant. appreciation of the bounties and wonders His providence has spread around me. It makes me creative too, and lings lights, insufficient even to show me my path in the lings lights, insufficient even to show me my path in the darkness, had not education made the scrutiny of the starry firmament a rapture, by inducing the belief that many of those distant orbs are other revolving worlds, and beguiling bereavement with the hope that in some one of these I may yet encounter the loved and lost of by-gone days, and renew associations which perhaps have only slumbered for a season and are there to be revived forever? What would be earth but a surface covered with green and sustaining animal and vegetable existwith green and sustaining animal and vegetable exist ence, if education had not unfolded many of its mysteries, and delighted, even where it has not satisfied, cufascination to their counting-houses, to the love of ney. The force of old habit in part, but chiefly a real e, a natural or acquired taste for the combinations and sphere on which we were born to act, to suffer, and to die, if education had not made every object in it a theme for speculation and for wonder; from the glorious sun that illumines it to the glow-worm, whose humble lustre is not less matter of amazement; from the seraph, of whom we can conceive, bending in constant adoration be-fore the throne of God, to the reptile crawling in the dust, but no less endued with life which he has given, and which his economy, minute as well as magnificent, sustains? What, in short, would be life itself, but a poor privilege we share in common with the brute, if education had not developed mind, and, in proportion as its capacities are unfolded, exercised, and improved, heightened our enjoyments and exalted us above that mere animal nature which, sinful in ita origin, becames more deprayed by habit if left to ignorance and its awn

CHICAGO, (ILL.) SEPT. 27, 1854. Messrs. Gales & Seaton—Gentlemen: My attention has just been called to a letter bearing date the 14th of September, 1854, written from this city, and which appeared, as I am informed, in your paper of the 20th or 21st. Inasmuch as I entirely dissent from the views expressed by the writer, who uses the initials of J. F. C., and am informed that its authorship has been established to the control of the control informed that its authorship has been attributed to me, I ask of you the favor to give this an insertion. * * *

Yours, respectfully, JOHN F. CLEMENTS. [As we, too, do not wish to "provoke a controversy," we omit a part of Mr. C.'s note, not necessary to his main and only material object, viz: the repudiation of the authorship of a letter which was written by a gentleman of Chicago whose name happens to have the same initials as Mr. CLEMENTS'S.—Nat. Intel.]

OFFICIAL.

Treasury Department, August 26, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the following described stocks of the United States that this Dedescribed stocks of the United States that this Department is prepared to purchase, at any time between the date hereof and the 20th day of November next, portions of those stocks, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,840,000, in the manner and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

In case of any contingent competition, within the amount stated, preference will be given in the order of time in which said stocks may be offered. The certificates, duly assigned to the United States by the parties who are to receive the amount thereof, must be transmitted to this Department; upon the receipt whereof a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value, or amount specified in each certificate.

apon the receip whereof a price will be paid compounded of the following particulars:

1. The par value, or amount specified in each certificate.

2. A premium on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of July, 1846, redeemable November 12, 1856, of three per cent.; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, cent.; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, redeemable 31st December 1862, of 11 per cent.; on the stock of the loans authorized by the acts of 1847 and 1848, and redeemable, the former on the 31st December, 1867, and the latter on the 30th June, 1868, of 16 per cent.; and on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1850, and redeemable on the 31st of December, 1864, (commonly called the Texan indemnity,) 6 per cent.

3. Interest on the par of each certificate from the 1st of July, 1854, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

Payment for said stocks will be made in drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, on the Assistant Treasurer at Beston, New York, or Philladelphia, as the parties may direct.

But no certificate will be entitled to the benefit of this netice which shall not be actually received at the Treasury on or before the said 20th day of November next.

JAMES GUTHRIE,

ang 28—dt20Novif Secretary of the Treasury.